

# THE MADISONIAN

A NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE HOME CIRCLE

VOLUME I.

RICHMOND, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1913.

NUMBER 9.

## WILSON INDUCTED INTO HIGH OFFICE

Inauguration of Twenty-Seventh President Is Witnessed by Great Crowds.

## MARSHALL SWORN IN FIRST

Simple Ceremony in Senate Chamber Followed by More Impressive Affair on East Portico of the Capitol.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington, March 4.—In the presence of a vast throng of his fellow citizens, Woodrow Wilson today stood in front of the east portico of the capitol and took the oath of president of the United States. Thomas R. Marshall already had been sworn in as vice-president, and with the completion of the ceremony the ship of state was manned by the Democratic party, which had been ashore for sixteen years.

As the new chief executive of the nation stood with bare head, Edward Douglass White, chief justice of the Supreme court, held before him the Bible always used in the ceremony. Mr. Wilson placed his hands upon the book and in a voice strong, though somewhat affected by emotion, swore to support the Constitution and the laws of the country and to perform the duties of his high office to the best of his ability.

Thomas Riley Marshall swore fealty to the Constitution and to the people in the senate chamber, where for four years it will be his duty to preside over the deliberations of the members of the upper house of congress.

Severely Simple Ceremonies.

Both of the ceremonies proper were conducted in a severely simple but most impressive manner. The surroundings of the scene of the president's induction into office, however, were not so simple, for it was an out-of-door event and the great gathering of military, naval and uniformed civil organizations gave much more than a touch of splendor to the scene.

In the senate chamber, where the oath was taken by the man now vice-president of the United States,



President Woodrow Wilson.

There were gathered about 2,000 people, all that the upper house will contain without the risk of danger because of the rush and press of the multitudes. It is probable that nowhere else in the United States at any time are there gathered an equal number of men and women whose names are so widely known. The gathering in the senate chamber and later on the east portico of the capitol was composed largely of those prominent for their services in America, and in part of foreigners who have secured places for their names in the current history of the world's doings.

The arrangements of the ceremonies for the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson and Thomas Riley Marshall were made by the joint committee on arrangements of congress. The senate section of this committee was ruled by a majority of Republicans, but there is Democratic testimony to the fact that the Republican senators were willing to outdo their Democratic brethren in the work of making orderly and impressive the inaugural ceremonies in honor of two chieftains of the opposition.

Ride to the Capitol.

President Taft and President-elect Wilson rode together from the White House to the capitol, accompanied by two members of the congressional committee of arrangements. The vice-president-elect also rode from the White House to the capitol and in the carriage with him were the senate's president pro tempore, Senator Bacon of Georgia, and three members of the

congressional committee of arrangements.

The vice-president-elect took the oath just before noon in accordance with custom and prior to its taking by the president-elect. Every arrangement for the senate chamber proceedings had been made so that they moved forward easily and with a certain ponderous grace.

Marshall Sworn In.

The admission to the senate chamber to witness the oath-taking of the vice-president was by ticket, and it is needless to say every seat was occupied. On the floor of the chamber were many former members of the senate who, because of the fact that they once held membership in that body, were given the privileges of the floor. After the hall was filled and all the minor officials of government and those privileged to witness the ceremonies were seated, William H. Taft and Woodrow Wilson, preceded by the sergeant-at-arms and the committee of arrangements, entered the senate chamber. They were followed immediately by Vice-President-elect Thomas R. Marshall, leaning upon the arm of the president pro tempore of the senate who, after the seating of the incoming vice-president, took his place as presiding officer of the senate and of the day's proceedings.

The president and the president-elect sat in the first row of seats directly in front and almost under the desk of the presiding officer. In the same row, but to their left, were the vice-president-elect and two former vice-presidents of the United States, Levi P. Morton of New York and Adlai A. Stevenson of Illinois.

When the distinguished company entered the chamber the senate was still under its old organization. The oath of office was immediately administered to Vice-President-elect Marshall, who thereupon became Vice-President Marshall. The prayer of the day was given by the chaplain of the senate, Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, pastor of All Souls' Unitarian church, of which President Taft has been a member. After the prayer the vice-president administered the oath of office to all the newly chosen senators, and therewith the senate of the United States passed for the first time in years into the control of the Democratic party.

Procession to the Platform.

Immediately after the senate ceremonies a procession was formed to march to the platform of the east portico of the capitol, where Woodrow Wilson was to take the oath. The procession included the president and the president-elect, members of the Supreme court, both houses of congress, all of the foreign ambassadors, all of the heads of the executive departments, many governors of states and territories, Admiral Dewey of the navy and several high officers of the sea service, the chief of staff of the army and many distinguished persons from civil life. They were followed by the members of the press and by those persons who had succeeded in securing seats in the senate galleries.

When President Taft and the president-elect emerged from the capitol on to the portico they saw in front of them, reaching far back into the park to the east, an immense concourse of citizens. In the narrow line between the onlookers and the platform on which Mr. Wilson was to take the oath, were drawn up the cadets of the two greatest government schools, West Point and Annapolis, and flanking them were bodies of regulars and of national guardsmen. The whole scene was charged with color and with life.

On reaching the platform the president and president-elect took the seats reserved for them, seats which were flanked by many rows of benches rising tier on tier for the accommodation of the friends and families of the officers of the government and of the press.

Oath Administered to Wilson.

The instant that Mr. Taft and Mr. Wilson came within sight of the crowd there was a great outburst of applause, and the military bands struck quickly into "The Star Spangled Banner." Only a few bars of the music were played and then soldiers and civilians became silent to witness respectfully the oath taking and to listen to the address which followed.

The chief justice of the Supreme court delivered the oath to the president-elect, who, uttering the words, "I will," became president of the United States. As soon as this ceremony was completed Woodrow Wilson delivered his inaugural address, his first speech to his fellow countrymen in the capacity of their chief executive.

At the conclusion of the speech the bands played once more, and William Howard Taft, now ex-president of the United States, entered a carriage with the new president and, reversing the order of an hour before, sat on the left hand side of the carriage, while Mr. Wilson took "the seat of honor" on the right. The crowds cheered as they drove away to the White House, which Woodrow Wilson entered as the occupant and which William H. Taft immediately left as one whose lease had expired.

## GREAT PARADE IN HONOR OF WILSON

Federal and State Troops, Men From Navy, Veterans and Civilians March.

## GEN. WOOD IS GRAND MARSHAL

Indians, Hunt Clubs and College Students Are in Line—Enthusiastic Spectators Continuously Cheer the Inaugural Procession.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington, March 4.—The "Jeffersonian simplicity" which Woodrow Wilson requested should be observed in every detail of his inauguration as president did not apply to the inaugural parade, for it was as elaborate as such an affair usually is. The people wanted it so, and they showed their appreciation of the spectacle by turning out by the hundred thousand and cheering wildly as the marchers passed with bands playing loudly and flags waving bravely.

The newly inaugurated president reviewed the procession and smiled his approval as he returned the salutes of the commanding officers, for all the glittering show had been arranged in his honor. Pennsylvania avenue, from the capitol to the White House, was full of color, music and movement.

People Enjoy the Sight.

The inhibition of the inaugural ball and of the planned public reception at the capitol had no effect as a bar to the attendance at this ceremony of changing presidents. Masses were here to see, and other masses were here to march. There was a greater demonstration while the procession was passing than there was four years ago. Victory had come to a party which had known nothing like victory for a good many years. The joy of possession found expression in steady and abundantly noisy acclaim.

President Taft and President-elect Wilson were escorted down the avenue by the National Guard troop of



Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, Grand Marshal of the Parade.

cavalry of Essex county, New Jersey. The carriage in which rode Vice-President-elect Marshall and President pro tempore Bacon of the United States senate was surrounded by the members of the Black Horse troop of the Culver Military academy of Indiana. This is the first time in the history of inaugural ceremonies that a guard of honor has escorted a vice-president to the scene of his oath taking.

Formation of Parade.

The military and the civil parade, a huge affair which stretched its length for miles along the Washington streets, formed on the avenues radiating from the capitol. After President-elect Wilson had become President Wilson and Vice-President-elect Marshall had become Vice-President Marshall, they went straightway from the capitol to the White House and thence shortly to the reviewing stand in the park at the mansion's front.

The parade, with Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, United States army, as its grand marshal, started from the capitol grounds to move along the avenue to the White House, where it was to pass in review. The trumpet sounded "forward march" at the instant the signal was flashed from the White House that in fifteen minutes the newly elected president and commander-in-chief of the armies and navies of the United States would be ready to review "his troops."

It was thought that the parade might lack some of the picturesque features which particularly appealed to the people on former occasions. There were Indians and rough riders here not only when Roosevelt was inaugurated, but when he went out of office and was succeeded by William H. Taft. The parade, however, in honor of Mr. Wilson seemed to be picturesque enough in its features to appeal to the multitudes. They certainly made noise enough over it.

The procession was in divisions, with General Wood as the grand marshal of the whole affair and having a place at its head. The display, in the words invariably used on like occasions, was "impressive and brilliant."

Wotherspoon Leads Regulars.

The regulars of the country's two armed services naturally had the right of way. Maj. Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, United States army, was in command of the first division, in which marched the soldiers and sailors and marines from the posts and the navy yards within a day's ride of Washington. The West Point cadets and the midshipmen from the naval academy at Annapolis, competent beyond other corps in manual and in evolution, the future generals and admirals of the army, had place in the first division.

All branches of the army service were represented in the body of regulars—engineers, artillery, cavalry, infantry and signal corps. The sailors and marines from half a dozen battle-ships rolled along smartly in the wake of their landsmen brethren.

The National Guard division followed the division of regulars. It was commanded by Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, United States army, who wore the medal of honor given him for conspicuous personal gallantry at the battle of San Juan hill. General Mills is the chief of the militia division of the United States war department.

The entire National Guard of New Jersey was in line, and Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Maine and North Carolina were represented by bodies of civilian soldiers. Cadets from many of the private and state military schools of the country had a place in the militia division. Among them were boys from the Virginia Military institute, the Culver Military academy of Indiana, the Carlisle school, Purdue university, the Citadel cadets and the Georgia Military academy.

The third division of the parade was composed of Grand Army of the Republic veterans, members of the Union Veteran league and of the Spanish war organizations. Gen. James E. Stuart of Chicago, a veteran of both the Civil and the Spanish wars, was in command.

Thousands of Civilians.

Robert N. Harper, chief marshal of the civic forces, commanded the fourth division. Under his charge were political organizations from all parts of the country, among them being Tammany, represented by 2,000 of its braves, and Democratic clubs from Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities.

They put the American Indians into the civilian division. The fact that they were in war paint and feathers helped out in picturesqueness and did nothing to disturb the peace. Members of the United Hunt Clubs of America rode in this division. Their pink coats and their high hats apparently were not thought to jar "Jeffersonian simplicity" from its seat. Pink coats were worn on the hunting field in Jefferson's day and in Jefferson's state.

There were 1,000 Princeton students in the civic section of the parade. Many of them wore orange and black sweaters and they were somewhat noisy though perfectly proper. Students from seventeen other colleges and universities were among the marchers.

There was music enough for any democratic occasion. The judicious distribution of the bands prevented the clashing of tunes. There were fifty bands in line, but only one of them, the Marine band, was allowed to play "hail to the Chief," a tune which every band on an occasion like this hitherto has insisted on playing almost incessantly, to the routing of everything else known to the composers of the past.

Cheering Is Continuous.

All along Pennsylvania avenue, from the capitol to a point four block beyond the White House, the spectators were massed in lines ten deep. The cheering was constant and Woodrow Wilson cannot complain that the ceremonies attending his induction into office were not accompanied by apparently heartfelt acclaim of the people over whom he is to rule for at least four years.

Every window in every building on Pennsylvania avenue which is not occupied for office purposes was rented weeks ago for a good round sum of money. Every room overlooking the marching parade was taken by as many spectators as could find a vantage point from which to peer through the window panes. The roofs of the buildings were covered with persons willing to stand for hours in a March day to see the wonders of the inaugural parade, and many of them particularly glad of an opportunity to go home and to say that after many years waiting they had seen a Democratic president inaugurated.

The parade passed the reviewing stand of President Wilson, who stood uncovered while the marchers saluted

## INAUGURAL DAYS OF FORMER YEARS

How George Washington Became President at Federal Hall in New York City.

## FALSE STORY OF JEFFERSON

"Simplicity" of His Inauguration a Myth Traced to English Writer—Jackson Fairly Mobbed by Motley Throng.

From the very beginning of the nation, inauguration day has generally been a day of display and festivity for the people of the United States, though at times national conditions have made it an occasion more solemn than joyous. But always the induction of a new president has been a noteworthy and interesting event.

When George Washington was inaugurated the first president in 1789, New York was the temporary capital of the young nation, and it was there that the ceremony took place after General Washington had ridden from his home at Mount Vernon in what was much like a triumphal progress.

Welcomed to New York.

Arriving at Elizabethtown Point, N. J., on April 23, he entered a barge rowed by 12 pilots clad in white, and passed through the Kill von Kull into New York harbor, which was full of all manner of craft gaily decorated and loaded with cheering crowds. The Spanish man of war Galveston broke out the colors of all nations, and fired a salute of 13 guns, to which the American frigate North Carolina responded.

Finally, on April 30, all was ready for the inauguration. Washington was escorted to Federal hall, then the capitol, which stood on the site of the present sub-treasury at Wall and Broad streets. The streets had been filled since sunrise with waiting crowds, and the enthusiasm was intense. In the senate chamber Washington was joined by Adams, Knox,



Chief Justice White.

Hamilton, von Steuben and a few others, and all of them appeared on the balcony. Robert R. Livingston, chancellor of New York, administered the oath and cried "Long live George Washington, president of the United States," whereupon there broke out a mighty tumult of cheering, bell-ringing and the noise of cannon. Returning to the senate chamber, President Washington read his inaugural address and the history of the United States under the constitution began.

Jefferson Story False.

If you are a good Democrat, no doubt you believe that Thomas Jefferson rode unattended to the capitol on horseback, tied his horse to the fence, and was inaugurated with less ceremony than would attend the taking of office by a keeper of a dog pound. Such is the old story, but it is pure myth and is first found in a book of travels in the United States written by John Davis, an Englishman. Davis asserted that he was an eye-witness of the simple ceremony which he described, but it has been proved that he was not in Washington at the time.

The inauguration of Jefferson, which marked the defeat of the Federalist party of Hamilton, Washington, Adams and Jay, was the first to take place in Washington. The newly established national capital, then but

a few months old, contained only 3,000 inhabitants, many of them negroes; the houses were mostly huts and the streets muddy roads. The big event was thus described in the Philadelphia Aurora of March 11, 1801:

"At an early hour on Wednesday, March 4, the city of Washington presented a spectacle of uncommon animation occasioned by the addition to its usual population of a large body of citizens from the adjacent districts. A discharge from the company of Washington artillery ushered in the day, and about one o'clock the Alexandria company of riflemen with the company of artillery paraded in front of the President's lodgings. At 12 o'clock Thomas Jefferson, attended by a number of his fellow citizens, among whom were many members of congress, repaired to the capitol. His dress was, as usual, that of a plain citizen, without any distinctive badge of office. He entered the capitol under a discharge from the artillery. As soon as he withdrew a discharge from the artillery was made. The remainder of the day was devoted to purposes of festivity, and at night there was a pretty general illumination."

"Man of the People."

When Andrew Jackson was elected in the fall of 1823 the people of the west and the radical elements of the south scored a triumph and he was hailed as a "man of the people." This character was emphasized on the day of his inauguration the following March, for never before had such a huge motley throng gathered in Washington. Jackson's wife had died not long before, and he asked that the ceremonies be made very simple, but the masses were too hilarious to heed the request. The weather was pleasant and the east front of the capitol was used for the first time for the inauguration. In front of it surged 10,000 persons who were restrained only by a great iron chain. Jackson rode to the capitol on a white horse and went through the ceremonies with dignity, and started back to the White House. Then began his troubles, for the people broke loose with a vengeance.

The president was literally pursued by a motley concourse of people, riding, running, helter-skelter, striving who should first gain admittance into the executive mansion, where it was understood that refreshments would be distributed," wrote a contemporary, Mrs. Samuel Harrison Smith. In their mad rush the crowds smashed furniture and dishes and seized the food as if they were starving. "The confusion became more and more appalling. At one moment the president, who had retreated until he was pressed against the wall of the apartment, could only be secured against serious danger by a number of gentlemen linking arms and forming themselves into a barrier. It was then that the windows were thrown open, and the living throng found an outlet. It was the people's day, the people's president, and the people would rule."

Too Much for Harrison.

For 12 years the Democrats controlled the destinies of the country, and then the Whigs elected William Henry Harrison, who was inaugurated March 4, 1841. By this time transportation was made easier by the building of railways and the crowd that flocked to Washington was immense. It was much better behaved than that which "honored" Jackson, but it was hungry for offices. Horace Greeley, who had conducted the Log Cabin, a Whig campaign paper in New York, wrote: "We have nothing now here in politics but large and numerous swarms of office hunting locusts sweeping to Washington daily. All the rotten land speculators, broken bank directors, swindling cashiers, etc., are in full cry for office, and even so humble a man as I am is run down for letters, letters. Curse their nauseous impudence!"

Cold, wintry blasts swept the streets of Washington that March day, and Harrison, already old and rather feeble, rode his white horse without cloak or overcoat, and with his hat off in salute to the cheering crowds. The line of march was unprecedentedly long, and so was the inaugural address, and then the president led the procession back to the White House. The exposure was too much for him and within one month he was dead.

When Lincoln Took Hold.

Immensely dramatic was the first inauguration of Abraham Lincoln in 1861. From the day of his election threats against his life were numerous, and detectives discovered and foiled an organized plot to assassinate him on his way to Washington. The big bodies of troops that had been employed at former inaugurations merely to add pomp to the occasion now were used for the protection of the president.

The day had opened cloudy, chilly and dismal, but as the president stepped forward to take the oath from the aged Chief Justice Taney the sun burst through the clouds and shone full on the bowed head of the man who was to give up his life for the country he loved. Lincoln himself noticed this "sunburst" and drew from it a happy augury.